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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/712,903	11/13/2003	Kazuyuki Ozai	A36085 - 070793.0155	9437
21003	7590 06/30/2005		EXAMINER	
BAKER & BOTTS			MAYO III, WILLIAM H	
30 ROCKEFE NEW YORK,	LLER PLAZA NY 10112		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2831	

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/712,903	OZAI ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	William H. Mayo III	2831				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 A	<u>pril 2005</u> .	1				
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)☐ This	action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under I	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	epted or b) objected to by the E drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date S. Patent and Trademark Office						

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C, 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 3. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Suzuki (Pat Num 4,923,410) in view of Kropa et al (Pat Num 6,354,878, herein referred to as Kropa). Suzuki discloses cable connecting structure (Figs 1-4) for an electrical connector (11) for connecting a cable (9) including cable cores (104 & 114) each comprising a core conductor (104) and a core sheath (114) to respective contacts (31) of the electrical connector (11) having exposed core conductors (104, Fig 4) of the cable cores (104 & 114) by removing the leading end of the cable (9) thereby having a

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controlled characteristic impedance, a low level of loss, and a level of crosstalk (Col 1. lines 33-35). Specifically, with respect to claim 1, Suzuki discloses a cable connecting structure (Fig 1) comprising a dielectric member (top and bottom 51) having air (at 71) arranged to cover at least part of the exposed portions of the cable cores (104) of the cable (9, Col 5, lines 16-18). With respect to claim 2, Suzuki discloses that the dielectric member (top and bottom 51) has a dielectric constant of 1.5-4.5 (i.e. 1-2, Col 5, lines 23-29). With respect to claim 3, Suzuki discloses that dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is arranged to cover at least the core conductors (104) of the exposed portions of the cable cores (104) of the cable (9, Col 5, lines 16-18). With respect to claim 4, Suzuki discloses that the dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is made of a material selected from a group consisting of porous resin materials (i.e. porous resin PTFE, Col 3, lines 55-65). With respect to claim 5, Suzuki discloses that dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is arranged to cover at least the core conductors (104) of the exposed portions of the cable cores (104) of the cable (9, Col 5, lines 16-18). With respect to claim 6, Suzuki discloses that the dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is made of a material selected from a group consisting of porous resin materials (i.e. porous resin PTFE, Col 3, lines 55-65). With respect to claim 7, Suzuki discloses that the dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is made of a material selected from a group consisting of porous resin materials (i.e. porous resin PTFE, Col 3, lines 55-65). With respect to claim 9, Suzuki discloses that the dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is provided by embracing at lest part of the exposed portions of the cable cores (104) of the cable (9, Fig 4) between two sheets (top and bottom 51) of porous resin material

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(i.e. porous PTFE, Col 5, lines 40-47). With respect to claims 10-12, Suzuki discloses that the dielectric member (top and bottom 51) is made of a material such as porous resin PTFE (Col 3, lines 55-65).

However, Suzuki doesn't necessarily disclose the cable being a coaxial cable (claim 1), nor the dielectric member composed of a sheet of porous resin being winded around the exposed conductor (claim 8).

With respect to claim 1, Kropa teaches a cable connecting structure (Figs 1-8) for an electrical connector (10) for connecting a coaxial cable (100) including cable cores (102) each comprising a core conductor and a core sheath (Fig 1) to respective contacts (16) of the electrical connector (14) having exposed core conductors (102, Fig. 1) of the cable cores by removing the leading end of the cable (Fig 1), wherein the manufacture of such a connector can be produced at a lower cost with greater flexibility and multifunctionality in comparison to conventional connectors (Col 7, lines 48-51).

With respect to claim 1, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of cables at the time the invention was made to modify the connector of Suzuki to comprise the cable configuration as taught by Kropa because Kropa teaches that such a cable configuration is conventionally utilized in cable connecting structures (Col 3, lines 11-14) and such a configuration provides a coaxial cable with a connector that can be produced at a lower cost with greater flexibility and multifunctionality in comparison to conventional connectors (Col 7, lines 48-51).

With respect to claim 8, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of cables at the time the invention was made to modify the two sheets of dielectric member to comprise a unitary sheet wrapped around the exposed conductors since it has been held that forming in one piece an article which has been formerly been formed in two or more pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art. Howard v. Detroit Stove Works, 150 U.S> 164 (1893).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Communication

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William H. Mayo III whose telephone number is (571)-272-1978. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30am-6:00 pm (alternate Fridays off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dean Reichard can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 31. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> **Primary Examiner** Art Unit 2831